



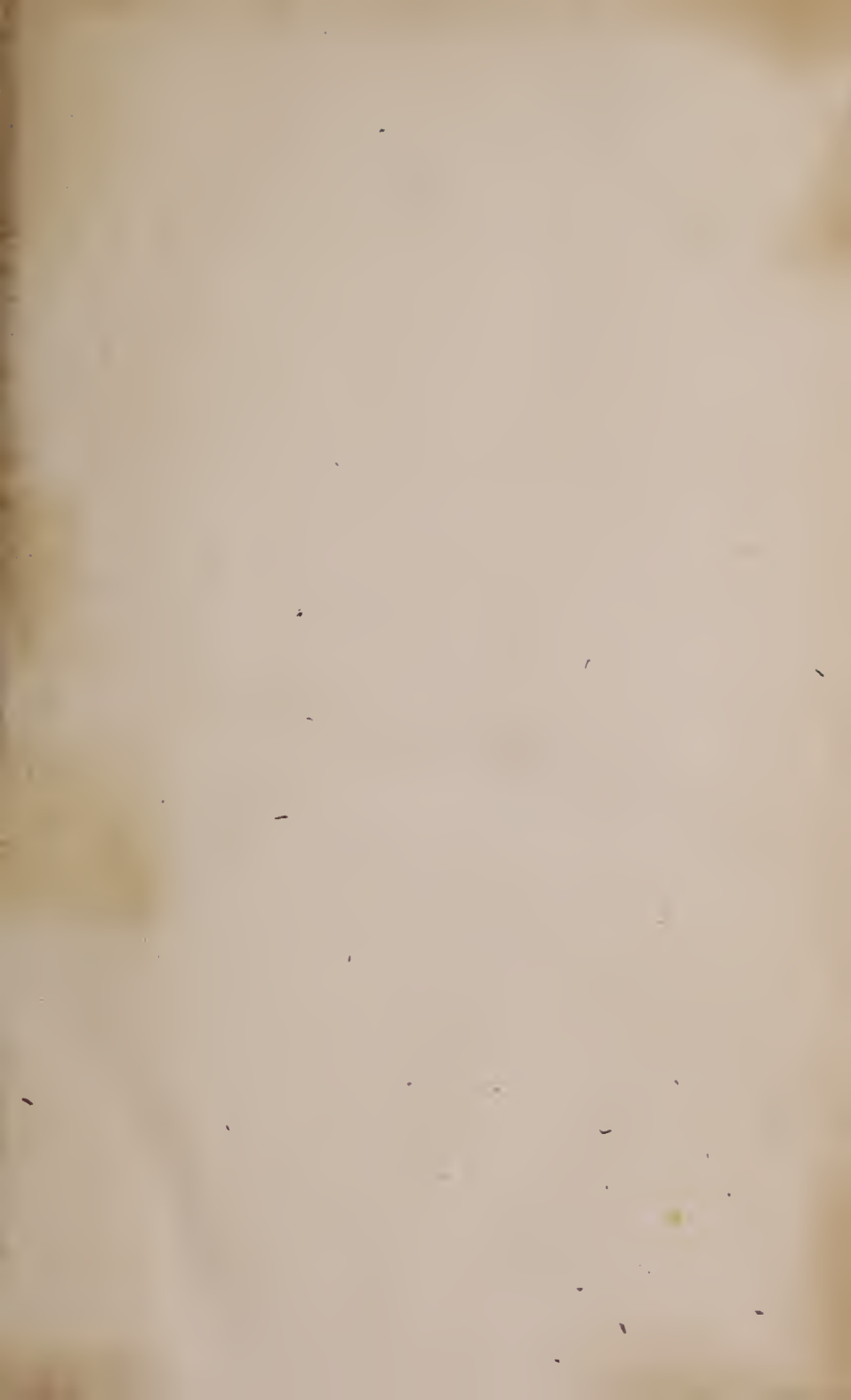
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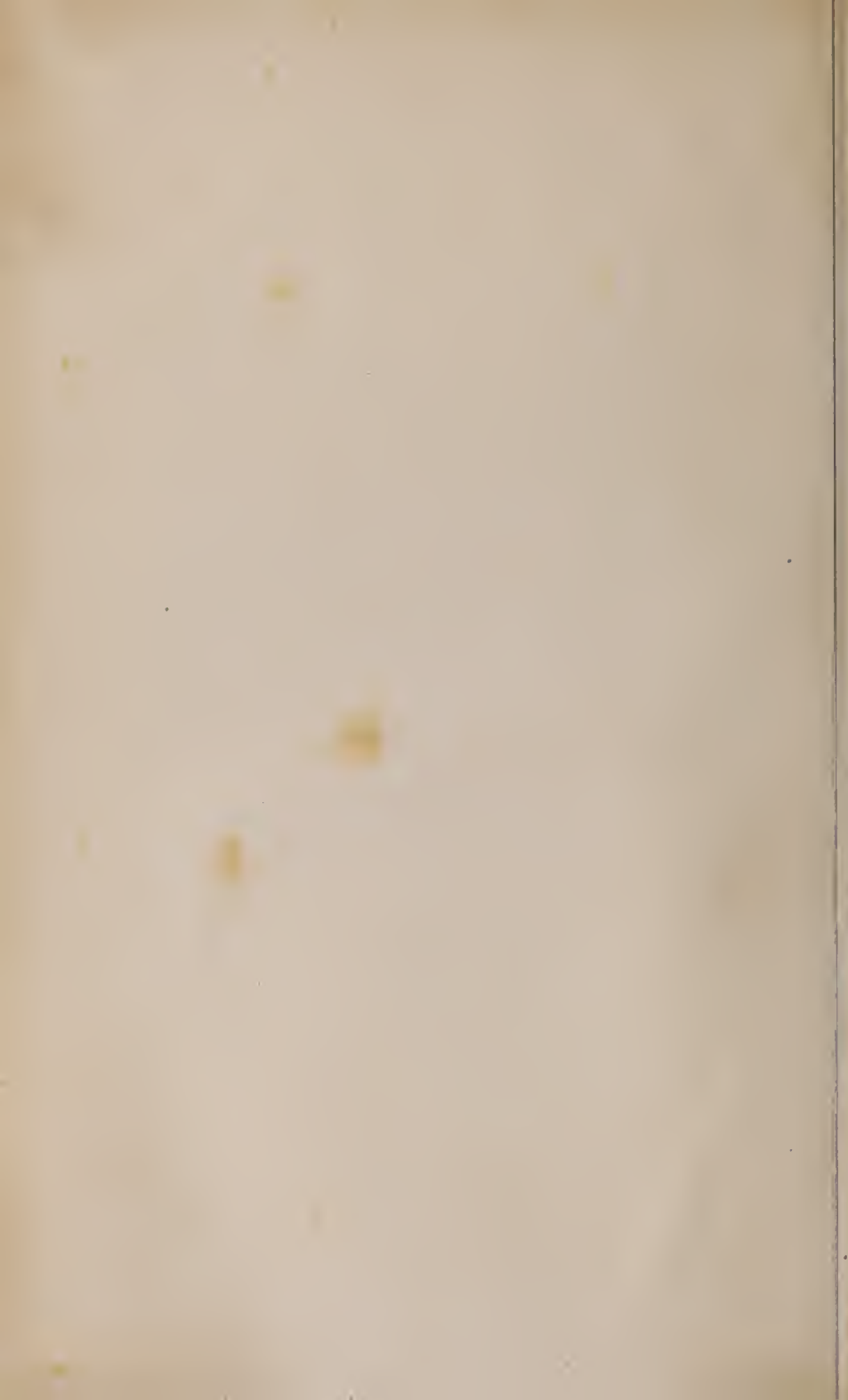
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THE  
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AND  
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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VOL. 24, 1848.

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# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

## COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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VOL. XXIV.]

WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1848.

[No. 3.]

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Thirty-first Annual Report of the American Colonization Society;

18 JANUARY, 1848.

THIRTY-ONE years ago, the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was organized and commenced its labors in the cause of humanity.

Twenty-five years ago, the first company of emigrants landed on Cape Montserado, to seek a home for themselves and their children.

Six months ago, the citizens of that colony organized the REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, adopting a constitution and announcing to the world their independence! And now we meet to celebrate, as it were, the first anniversary of that infant nation, standing in lonely beauty on the African coast!

In reviewing the transactions of the past year, and entering upon the labors of the present, we are called upon to present our gratitude to the Great Ruler among the nations, for the distinguished favors which he has shown to our enterprise. Through his abundant goodness we are permitted to look to the past with feelings of pleasure, and to the future with anticipations of hope and encouragement!

The history of the past year is replete with events, in themselves of imposing magnitude, which are the more remarkable by the vast influence which they may hereafter exert in the fortunes of the whole African race. During this period, the unique political system, or elements of political power, which had been for years growing up on the western coast of Africa, has put on, for the first time, the form, and assumed the character, which it is likely to wear for centuries to come. The early history, and the peculiar manner of the formation of the Republic of Liberia, will doubtless be regarded hereafter as one of the most extraordinary, as well as fortunate, events of modern times. The principles and the policy have been totally unlike those which have in all other instances resulted in the planting of colonies, and the erection of States.

For nearly one-third of a century the American Colonization Society had been laboring to elevate a portion of the colored race from their depressed condition, to accustom them

to self-control, to inspire them with the feelings of self-respect, and a desire for improvement, and to train them in the arts and sciences, and thus to raise them to a commanding position among the nations of the earth. It had gathered together a few thousands of them who were willing to be pioneers in the great undertaking, who were bound together by some common principles of union, and who had implanted within them some correct estimate of the nature and consequences of the duties devolving upon them. This process had been going on, until there appeared to be among the colonists sufficient intelligence and virtue to conduct their own public affairs with honor and advantage.

There were also some things existing in their peculiar condition, and their relations to the leading governments of the world, which seemed to render the formation, by them, of an independent government indispensable to their future quietness and prosperity. England particularly had refused to recognize in the authorities of Liberia any right to exercise jurisdiction over their own territory, or to prescribe the terms on which others should hold intercourse with them. And British traders had repeatedly refused to pay the small duties imposed by the laws of Liberia on goods brought into her ports.

Under these circumstances, the Colonial Council at their session in January, 1845, passed a resolution,

calling the attention of the Society to the disabilities under which they labored, and proposing as a remedy some change in their political organization.

Accordingly, the Board of Directors at their meeting in January, 1846, proposed to the colonists to assume all the responsibilities of their government, and become, to all intents and purposes, an independent nation.

To this proposition, they, after much deliberation, yielded assent.—To effect it, considerable changes in their affairs were requisite, in making which the intervening time has been spent.

In July last, a convention of delegates elected by the people met in Monrovia, and after twenty-one days of deliberation adopted the form of a constitution which was submitted to the vote of the citizens in September, and was with great unanimity adopted. This constitution reflects upon them the highest honor. The new flag of the Republic was hoisted, and their independence declared and celebrated, with appropriate ceremonies. The past year, then, may be considered as fixing the epoch when the Republic of Liberia assumed its proper and permanent position in the political world!

If any doubts should be hazzarded whether these measures are not premature—whether the institutions which have been thus established are demanded by the circumstances and strictly conformable to the state of society and the character and con-

dition of the people, and that they cannot therefore be permanent? We can only hope that the same causes which have produced these effects, will continue to display their efficiency. Circumstances have all conspired to call for their independence. We therefore hope that their institutions may be found sufficiently well adapted to their situation and capacities to go quietly into practice. In that case, we need not wish for any thing better, as our own experience amply proves. They have had the good sense to copy after the most magnificent form of Government which the world has ever beheld! The institutions which have been the sources of so much happiness to the citizens of the United States have been the models for the formation of theirs. As far as their circumstances rendered possible, they have adopted the forms of government which exist in our own country!

They may therefore be expected to follow us, with perhaps a faltering step, and at a considerable distance, "*proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo*," in the brilliant career which we have been pursuing! They may increase in virtue and intelligence—advance in population, wealth, and commerce, and establish a prosperous, tranquil, and well governed Republic, which may ultimately give political character and importance to the whole continent of Africa. All this is yet wholly *in futuro*, and but imperfectly foreshadowed. But reasoning from the

past history of the enterprise to its present position, we may confidently anticipate it. To doubt, therefore, is unnecessarily to look on the dark side of the possible future, and apparently to nip in the bud the brilliant promise of this young Republic.

It cannot of course be anticipated, from present appearances, that they will enter immediately upon a career as splendid as that which the United States have been pursuing; but, without doing all that we have done and are likely to do, they may still accomplish much. Their character and institutions are founded substantially on the steadfast and immoveable rock of truth; and if the strong inducement to private virtue held out by their position only prevails on them to do what they know well enough to be their duty, the greatest practicable amount of good will be the result.

They inhabit a country almost boundless in extent. They cultivate a soil rich in all the most valuable productions of the earth. They control the resources of a commerce of immense value to all other nations. They have churches and schools, and the opportunities of social intercourse and the means of intellectual improvement. Under the operation of such a state of things, their character and morals must be improved, until they assume their proper rank in the human race, as rational beings. Their faculties will be developed, their hearts enlarged, and their spirits gladdened and refreshed; and, accord-

ing to the measure of their capacities, they will become virtuous and happy.

Such are some of the circumstances and anticipations which led the Board of Directors to recommend, and the citizens of Liberia to assume, their present national character.

To the early friends and patrons of this enterprise, the present result must be exceedingly gratifying, as a partial realization of their fondest hopes. They undertook the work in great fear and trembling. It was a thankless, and seemed almost an hopeless task. They labored amid discouragements, and breasted the most appalling obstacles. Amid scenes the most trying and days the most dark they persevered, unwilling to relinquish hope, and yet uncheered by any brilliant promise.—Many of their fellow-laborers became discouraged and gave up in despair. Some turned their hands against them, and from having been warmest friends, became bitterest enemies. Opposition arose from every quarter, and the scheme was branded as both impolitic and iniquitous. It was at length pronounced by many platform orators and public newspapers, to be dead and buried beyond the possibility of a resurrection!

But amid all these towering obstacles, it had a few friends who, with a courage almost superhuman, and a zeal deserving of all praise, stood by it, and with self-denial and sacrifice, with labor and liberality, pushed forward its operations.—Many of these, noble spirits they were,

have not lived to see the present day. They have rested from their labors.

To those who survive, of whom the *most distinguished* is now president, we tender our warmest thanks, our heartfelt acknowledgments, and we congratulate them on beholding the result of their labors in the present developed manhood of the child of their prayers and their hopes!—They bore the burden and the heat of the day, and we, who are younger in the field, have, as it were, entered into their labors, and are permitted to rejoice with them, as we behold the beautiful structure which has arisen in Africa as a monument to their praise!

We cannot, in this connection, refrain from paying a tribute to the early settlers of Liberia. When they look back to their first landing on the heights of Montserado to lay their destinies there, and remember the many dark hours of their trial, and the long years of their toils, the perils they encountered, and the afflictions they have felt, it must be sweet to reflect upon their present quiet homes and organized nationality.—May the proud satisfaction which they naturally feel, at seeing themselves raised to a commanding height among the nations of the world, be tempered with a sentiment of awe, while they consider the immense responsibility, the grave and sacred duties, involved in the exercise of so much power!

The impression made in this country and elsewhere by the DE-

DECLARATION of the INDEPENDENCE of LIBERIA, is, and will continue to be, of immense value to the cause of Colonization. Already among the colored people has a most favorable effect been produced. A convention of between seven and eight hundred of them, in Illinois, has selected one of their number, and authorised him to go to Liberia as their agent, and return and report the facts to them. In the city of New York another mission has been appointed for a similar purpose. And, although it is but a short time since the Constitution of Liberia was published in this country, we have learned that in many places it has called forth the approbation of the more intelligent among them, and that a determination to emigrate and become a part of that free and happy community, is beginning to prevail.

It may appear rather strange that it should be so, and yet it is a fact, that, among many of the colored people themselves, there has prevailed the greatest doubts whether they were capable, under the most favorable circumstances, of governing themselves, and whether Africa could ever be made to afford to her children a safe retreat from the ills which betide them. To all such, the result of the experiment already made comes with cheering influence. It is like the sunlight of truth breaking forth in gentle beams, and writing above their depression, "Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."

This work of conviction and conversion among the colored people in the free States, must go on until the tide of emigration sets in towards Liberia with great force.

Circumstances existing at present, touching their position and prospects in the United States, will undoubtedly hasten their decisions, and convince them of their only rational policy.

All the developments of society in this country are rapidly establishing the truth of the policy of the American Colonization Society, that the most feasible way to elevate the African race, and to bestow upon them those civil, social, and political privileges which are the inalienable birth-right of mankind, is to separate them from the overshadowing influence of a stronger and more intelligent race, and place them in a situation where, free as the air they breathe, and untrammelled as the bold eagle in mid heaven, they may start in the career of personal improvement. As far as we can ascertain or understand the indications of the times, the free States are becoming every year more fixed and settled in their policy of prohibiting the introduction of colored people from the slave States, and of preventing those already in them from rising to a participation in any of the privileges of citizenship. We say not that this policy is wise or right. But simply, that it is a fixed fact, which cannot be changed until society is completely revolutionized in its modes of thought and feeling.

Take, for example, the resolution passed by a vote of 92 to 43, in the Convention of the State of Illinois, met to draft a new constitution, proposing to prohibit free persons of color from settling in the State, and to prevent masters from sending their slaves into the State to be liberated: or the result of the late effort to allow them to vote in New York, which was lost by an overwhelming majority; or, in Connecticut, where it was voted down by four to one.— Their home, then, is not here. Reasonable and thinking men every where among them, are beginning to see and feel the true state of the case. As they become more enlightened, they will see and feel this state of things more deeply; and if, in these circumstances, we can show them that Liberia is a desirable place for them, far removed from all these embarrassments, they will be convinced that their true policy is to emigrate. We, therefore, confidently believe the time will come, when thousands of them will fly to their fatherland, paying their own expenses, and beckoning others to follow.

It is not, therefore, for a moment to be imagined, that, because Liberia has become independent, the work of Colonization has come to a conclusion. By no means. Henceforth the Colonization Society is the helper and supporter of a new state, instead of as heretofore, the planter and protector of a colony. Liberia must not now be left to struggle alone, and unaided to meet the increased responsi-

bilities of her position. Her independent character places her claims to *our* sympathies upon new ground. She needs more men in all the departments of her government, in all the branches of her industry, in all the channels of her commerce, in all her churches and her schools. These men must, for the present, mainly be sent from this country. Most of them are destitute of means to defray their own expenses. The Society must raise the money and aid them to the full extent of their necessities. As far as all the appropriate duties of Colonization are concerned, the Society stands related to Liberia in precisely the same situation that it did before their independence was declared. It is, by this measure, relieved from the appointment of the Governor, and the payment of his salary, and other expenses connected with the administration of the government; and thus it will be enabled to apply its funds more directly to the sending out of emigrants and their support during the period of their acclimation. It will continue to sympathise with the citizens of Liberia in all their trials, to aid them in all their noble endeavors to do good, and to send forth, to the full extent of its means, emigrants to be incorporated into the Republic of Liberia, upon the same terms, and with the same rights and privileges, as has heretofore been the case.

HENRY J. ROBERTS, a colonist, and brother of Gov. Roberts, who has been studying medicine at the

Pittsfield Medical Institute, during the regular course, took his M. D. last October, with great credit and honor to himself and his friends.— He will sail in the *Liberia Packet* on her next voyage, which, we presume, will be in a few days. He goes out with greatly increased attachment to Liberia. He has no desire to remain in the United States. He left this country at too young an age to understand and appreciate the social, moral, and political disabilities under which his race labors here. But he has now a full conception of them, and, in contrast with their condition in Liberia, he feels it deeply. It is, therefore, not strange that he is impatient to reach his chosen home. He is well prepared to practice the profession which he has chosen, and to render himself generally useful there.

It will be remembered that he is indebted to our Colonial Physician, J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D., for his early education in connection with considerable practice, having studied with him two years before he came to this country. •

*James S. Smith*, who was his fellow student in Liberia, is now in this country prosecuting his studies. He has attended one course of lectures at Pittsfield, Mass., and is now attending one in Albany, N. Y. When he shall have completed his studies and returned to Liberia, we hope to be able to dispense entirely with the services of a white physician.

As far as internal peace and pros-

perity is concerned, in the welfare of the citizens of Liberia, they have been highly blessed during the past year with the exception of an unprecedented flood in the Sinou river, which caused much damage to the crops of the natives and colonists settled on its banks. The settlement of Greenville, situated four miles up the river, was completely inundated, the farms for two miles around being four feet under water.

In his last annual message to the Legislature, Gov. Roberts remarks :

“On our present meeting, it is my first duty to invite your attention to the providential favors which these colonies have experienced during the past year, in the unusual degree of health dispensed to the inhabitants, in the rich abundance with which the earth has rewarded the labors of the husbandman, and in the success which has attended the efforts of our merchants and traders.

“In the successful cultivation of other branches of industry, and in the progress of general improvement everywhere manifest, favorable to the national prosperity, there is just occasion also for our mutual congratulations and thankfulness.

“I have the satisfaction of informing you that the market-house in this town has been completed. \* \* \*

I am happy to be able to inform you that the state of our finances continues to fulfil our expectations. \* \*

\* The revenue received during the last year exceeds by a small amount that of the preceding; and it may reasonably be expected that the receipts of the ensuing year, with the sum now in the Treasury, will be sufficient to defray the current demand of the year, and meet any expense which may be incurred, should

the Legislature adopt measures to that effect in carrying out the wishes of the people in regard to forming a new government."

Considerable progress has been made in the purchase of Territory during the year. Gov. Roberts, in his message, remarks:

"Since the last annual meeting of this Legislature, another important acquisition of territory has been made. In February last, the natives occupying the lands lying between Blue Barra and Grand Cess, the territory of Settra Kroo, comprising about six miles of sea-coast excepted, ceded to this government, including the rights of sovereignty, their entire territories: also two tribes further south, occupying the territory known as Tassoo and Baffoo Bay; reserving for their members only what is sufficient to maintain them in an agricultural way. A few days ago, Gen. Lewis, commissioned on the part of this government, succeeded in purchasing about fifteen miles of sea-coast, comprising portions of the territories of Manna, Curroo, and Timboo.

"It is understood, in each case, that we shall extend to them our patronage and protection: that we will establish trading factories among them, furnishing them necessaries at moderate prices, in exchange for their commodities, and protect them against the incursions of their marauding neighbors."

And in his dispatch of the 28th June, he says:

"I hasten to transmit you copies of deeds for lands purchased from the natives since December last. These purchases comprise the entire territories of Poor River, Rock Cess, Sanguin, and Little Battoo, and a part of the territory of Grand Colah; and have cost the Society, exclusive of

the expenses of the vessel and commissioners, sixteen hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents.

"The commissioners returned late in April, since which time, in consequence of the great difficulty of assembling the natives at this season of the year, when they are all, more or less, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the unfavorableness of the weather, which during the last five or six weeks, has been very rainy, with high winds—no further purchases have been made. The vessel, however, with a suitable cargo of goods, is now ready for sea, and will be dispatched as soon as the weather becomes sufficiently settled."

More recently they have succeeded in purchasing the northwest section of the Little Cape Mount Country, or all that part of it lying northwest of the Little Cape Mount River, extending along the seabeach about nine miles, and from thirty to forty miles into the interior.

In his dispatch of the 9th October, Gov. Roberts says: "The sloop Economy will be dispatched early next week with Commissioners, and a suitable cargo of merchandise, to negotiate, if possible, for the territories of Settra Kroo, Grand Cess, and the unpurchased tracts in the neighborhood of New Cesters. We shall not be able to secure the New Cesters country, except at a very extravagant price, as long as the slavers continue their establishments there. Within the last three months they have succeeded, notwithstanding the vigilance of the officers of the men-of-war, in shipping two cargoes of slaves. One, I am told by a French

officer, is an American vessel; rather she *was* American, a few hours before the slaves were shipped. This success has so elated them, that they now openly avow their determination to prevent any negotiation for the territory, and have recently made large presents to the chiefs, on condition that they will not transfer their territory to the Americans."

This slave factory ought to be broken up. Is it not strange that with the men-of-war of two powerful nations stationed on that coast, and the factory being known, it being the only one now existing on a coast of more than four hundred miles in extent, and being capable of no defence, should still be able to ship within a few months upwards of a thousand slaves? This case furnishes a striking illustration of the inefficiency of naval forces in breaking up, or even arresting the slave trade. Men-of-war have lain within sight of this factory for weeks at a time, watching the slaver, which was hanging round waiting his opportunity. At length, they leave the ground to cruise for a season up or down the coast, the slaver seizes his chance, dashes in, takes on board his cargo, and in less than a night is out of danger.

Now, look again. You give to Liberia the sum necessary to purchase that territory, even at the enormous price which is asked for it, and in less than twenty-four hours the colonial authorities would break up the factory, liberate the slaves, and

probably hang the perpetrators of such enormous crime! Very soon the natives, having been removed from under the accursedly corrupting influence of the slave trade, would turn their attention to some honest pursuits. They would begin to associate with the colonists and the native tribes more immediately under their influence, and they would soon come to regard the slave trade with horror, and could not be induced to engage in it again for any consideration. Thus a permanent and effectual check would be given to the traffic, and ultimately the natives would rise in the scale of intelligence and civilization, and become useful and happy members of society. And all this probably at a far less cost than it took to pay the expenses of the men-of-war for the few weeks they watched that factory!—Could any thing more beautifully illustrate the superiority of Colonization over every other means which have been resorted to for the suppression of the slave trade?

In this light, it will appear very unreasonable that this Society had to make provision for the support of the recaptives landed at Monrovia from the slaver *Pons*, by one of the U. S. men-of-war. This vessel, it will be remembered, was seized with about 900 slaves on board, of whom about one hundred and fifty died before they reached Monrovia. Seven hundred and fifty-six were landed, of whom nearly all were under 19 years of age. The U. S. Govern-

ment making no provision for their support they were thrown upon the mercy of the colony.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors, a committee was appointed to memorialize the Executive and Congress, asking remuneration for the heavy expenses incurred. But nothing has yet been done in the case. We trust that it will not be long before the government will do us the justice which is demanded by every consideration of honor and propriety. We ask nothing more than a fair compensation; and it is not difficult to determine what that is.

On the 25th February, 1828, the Hon. Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to abolish the agency for recaptured Africans in Liberia, to transfer the property belonging to it to the Colonization Society, and pay the Society *fifty dollars* for the support of every re-captive delivered to its agents. Mr. McD. reported this bill fixing that amount not as a favor to the Society, but as an act of justice on behalf of the government.— Fifty dollars each, therefore, may be considered as the lowest amount which it was considered ought to be paid. If any person thinks this is too much, let him find any where a community who will take that number of wild, naked and starving savages, and provide for them as permanent members of their society, for a less amount. No such community can be found. Why, then, should

Liberia do it for less? Allowing, then, \$50 each, it gives us the sum of \$37,800. This is not large, if we consider the amount of food, raiment, house room, medical attendance, and education, which must be furnished for them, until they are able to take care of themselves! Why, the officers of the man-of-war which captured the *Pons* received, over and above their ordinary salaries for the time being, as prize money, upwards of \$18,000! And yet there is no comparison between the amount of service rendered in the two cases!

Certainly, therefore, our government will not refuse to meet this equitable claim against them? Were it not for Liberia what would the United States do with these poor victims of the slave trade, who may be rescued by our men-of-war?

The receipts of the Society the past year, including the balance on hand as per last report, were \$32,104 11. The balance of cash in the treasury at the present time is \$268 46.

But the expenditures were actually several thousand dollars more than appears in the above statement, owing to the fact that we despatched a vessel from New Orleans on the 7th instant with 129 emigrants, none of the expenses of which are included in the above statement.

Several causes have operated to make the receipts less than we had anticipated.

There has been no case of immediate and pressing necessity for which means were indispensable.—

The fund for the purchase of territory, which had so eloquently plead for us the two preceding years had been completed. The collections which were made in all parts of the country for the suffering poor in Ireland, materially interfered with the operation of our agents, and diminished our receipts, so that in common with other benevolent societies our receipts have fallen short of what we had anticipated.

We have received very little from legacies the past year, and our auxiliary societies have rendered us less assistance than at any former period. In the Southwest we have had no agent at all during the year, and that hitherto fruitful field has yielded us scarcely any assistance.

Some of our most active and successful agents and fellow-laborers have retired from the field, and engaged in other more pleasant and less laborious avocations. We have not had it in our hearts to reproach them; but we have felt the loss most deeply, and been unable, as yet, to supply their places.

One of our agents, who from his age, experience, and great wisdom and prudence, had been most useful in winning public favor and influencing the clergy to open their pulpits and favor the cause in Massachusetts, has ceased from his labors on earth, and his works do follow him. Our friends will readily understand that we allude to the Rev. C. J. Tenney, D. D., of whom they have never heard any thing but good, and they

will be prepared to sympathise with us in this afflictive event.

It is also our melancholy duty to record the death of the Hon. J. W. Huntington, of Connecticut, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, and a member of the last Board of Directors, who was present at our meeting a year ago, and aided, by his council and wisdom, in the deliberations of that occasion.

We have received during the year many tokens of increasing favor and attachment to this cause. The number of ministers who preach a sermon annually in behalf of this cause has been considerably increased.—The churches which place colonization with the list of benevolent societies to which they intend to make an annual contribution has been greatly enlarged. The political papers throughout the country are advocating the claims of this enterprise. They abound in notices of Liberia, with extracts from the African Repository, and with reports of sermons and addresses, delivered by distinguished speakers, on the subject.

The Rev. Dr. Humphrey, late President of Amherst College, has been laboring in the cause for some months. He has been admitted to the principal churches in Boston and New York, at their regular hours of worship on Sabbath, and has been heard with the deepest interest;—misapprehensions have been removed, and many new friends have been made.

Such would not have been the

case a few years ago. In many instances a Colonization agent would not even have been allowed the use of the church on a week-day evening, much less would he have been allowed to enter it on the Sabbath, and at the regular time of public worship. Here then, and the same thing is true to a certain extent in other parts of the country, we see one evidence of a favorable change of sentiment respecting this Society.

Several of our agents have been employed in fields hitherto almost abandoned entirely as barren and unfruitful. Their labors have been arduous and their receipts have been exceedingly small, and but for the prospective good which they have done, we should not have continued them. But we have thought it best not to withdraw them until a fair experiment was made. They have, therefore, continued to talk and preach, and circulate documents, and publish articles in the papers, for the purpose of calling public attention to the Society, and ultimately of enlisting a strong feeling in its favor. And they give us assurances that this actually has been done to some extent, and that the way is manifestly preparing for an increased interest.

From the financial statement it will be seen that the expenses of agencies the past year have been large. The expediency of spending money in this way may be doubted by some. But a little reflection will doubtless place the matter in a different light. There are many parts

of the country where very little has ever been said about the principles or operations of the Colonization Society. Scarcely any thing is known on the subject. There are other places where the community have, through various causes, been so prejudiced against the institution, as to require very great exertion to set them right. They have no adequate idea of the immense amount of good which the Society is accomplishing.

In these circumstances we cannot suppose that they will make contributions for its support. On this account agents must be employed to change the public sentiment, to indoctrinate the people, and to prepare the way for future collections, or we must give up the expectation that this change will be effected in any reasonable time. Agencies, too, will be more expensive in these regions than in others. But the necessity for agencies, and their expense, will diminish just as adequate information becomes generally diffused through the community.

The "*Liberia Packet*," to which allusion was made in the last Annual Report, has thus far proved a profitable investment to her owners, and a powerful auxiliary to the cause of Colonization. She more than meets the most sanguine expectations of her projectors. She has proved a vast convenience as well as a saving of expense to this Society, as she takes out our emigrants at lower rates than any other vessel could.

She sailed from Baltimore on her second voyage on the 3d day of last September, with eighty-one emigrants, of whom *forty* were sent out by this Society. She took out also a full cargo of goods and several passengers in the cabin.

She was expected back again in time to have sailed on her third voyage about the middle of the present month. We have made arrangements for the departure of about fifty emigrants in her.

We have not the means to defray the expenses of this expedition at the present time. But as the emigrants are mostly persons whose freedom is offered them, if we can send them out, we have not felt authorized to decline. In thus sending them we must incur a heavy debt, and we rely upon our friends to furnish us the means of paying it.

On the 7th instant the bark "*Nehemiah Rich*," chartered by this Society, sailed from New Orleans for Monrovia, with one hundred and twenty-nine emigrants on board, and a good supply of provisions, and timber to build their houses. Of the emigrants, six were from Illinois, a free family of great respectability.—Twenty-eight were from Kentucky, sent out by the Colonization Society of that State. Among these are three, who have been liberated by the colored people, and commissioned to go as their agents, and return and report the results of their visit. *Twenty-three* were from Eutaw, Alabama. They were

left by the late Rev. Mr. Witherspoon to the Hon. Henry Clay, and he sent them to Liberia. *Thirty-five* were from Louisiana. They were liberated by Henry Patterson, Esq., of Baltimore, who gave them a liberal outfit and will pay the expenses of their transportation and support for six months in Liberia. Too much praise cannot be given to this gentleman for his distinguished kindness to these people. *Thirty-five* were from Mississippi. They are a part of the large family left to this Society several years ago by the late Captain Ross, of that State. It is known that a suit has been pending about these people for many years past. We have lately effected a compromise by which we secure the liberty of the people, but get nothing to defray the expenses of their transportation, and settlement in Liberia. We have received and sent out as pioneers the above number, and are to send the remaining *two hundred* at the close of the present year.

The bills and accounts for the expedition from New Orleans, on the 7th instant, are not yet fully made up, and are, therefore, not included in the transactions of the past year. We are not able to say precisely what the whole expense will be, but we have evidence that it will not fall short of \$7,000. This large expenditure is mainly owing to the fact, that under the operation of the acts of the 22d February and 4th March last, "regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," we

were obliged to charter a much larger vessel than was needed to give good accommodations to the emigrants, or than we had freight to fill. As the payments of this expedition are yet to be made, it will appear that we have incurred a heavy debt in order to send away these people. Indeed we could not do otherwise. Their departure could not be postponed, and we were not advised of the certainty of their going long enough before hand to beg the means to pay their expenses. Could we have been assured, six months ago, that they would all have been ready to depart when they did, we should, doubtless, have been able to raise money enough to pay the expenses of their transportation and settlement in Liberia.

Were the whole transactions of the Society brought up to the present time, there would be found a debt against it of upwards of \$9,500.

We are, therefore, constrained to appeal to our friends for an enlargement of our resources for the year to come. Without this, it will be impossible for us to meet our obligations and perform all the duties which are expected of us.

We have already engaged to send to Liberia, in less than a year from this time, *three hundred and ten emigrants*, and we are expecting applications for many others. Two of our friends in the South assure us that there will be in their vicinity from ninety to a hundred and twenty ready to depart in the spring, and we

have agreed to despatch a vessel, as soon as any number over sixty are ready. We have no applications from Kentucky as yet. There will, no doubt, be another company from there ready in the course of the year. And we may expect many more applications from various places, before those who are now ready have departed, and before the present indebtedness of the Society has been paid.

The average expense of transporting to Liberia, and supporting there six months, each emigrant, may be set down at \$50. This includes outfit, passage money, and provisions on the voyage, a house to live in, provisions, medicine and medical attendance, and nursing when they are sick, for six months, and more or less aid in various other ways in establishing them comfortably, and in a condition to thenceforth take care of themselves.

To send out the 310, as we have already engaged to do, will therefore cost \$15,500! Add \$2,500 to meet the expenses of sending out the fifty in the Liberia Packet, expected to sail this month from Baltimore, to which we have alluded in another part of this report, and who are not included in the above number, and the *contingent* expenses of sending the vessel from Savannah, Georgia, in the spring, with say one hundred emigrants, which would be \$5,000, and we have the sum of \$23,000, which we shall need the coming year to meet one single item of our

operations, the transportation and support of emigrants.

If we add, for the present indebtedness of the Society, say \$9,500, and indispensable contingent expenses in this country, say \$4,000, and in Liberia \$6,000, we have \$42,500 as the lowest possible estimate of the means indispensable to meet our present engagements. But we expect many more emigrants before the close of the year. What shall be

done with them? They are needed in Liberia, and ought not to be detained in this country.

To prosecute vigorously and with advantage our operations during the year upon which we now enter, and not incur a heavy debt, will therefore require at least \$50,000! And for this amount we make the most respectful, but urgent, appeal to the country!

*Thirty-first Anniversary of the American Colonization Society.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1848.

THE American Colonization Society met in the Hall of the House of Representatives at seven o'clock P. M.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, President of the Society, took the chair and called the meeting to order.

The Rev. WM. WILSON, of Cincinnati, Ohio, invoked the Divine blessing.

The SECRETARY of the Society read extracts from the Annual Report.

After the report was read, on motion of Prof. MACLEAN, of Princeton, New Jersey, it was referred to the Board of Directors for publication.

The Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, of New Jersey, then rose and offered and advocated the following:

*Resolved*, That in the recent formation of a constitution by the citizens of Liberia, and the declaration of their independence, and the assumption by them of all the duties and responsibilities of their own Government, we recognise the fulfil-

ment, in part, of the original design of this Society.

This resolution was supported by the honorable mover in an able, eloquent, and forcible speech, though commenced amidst not a little confusion, produced by the concourse in the Hall and the struggles for entrance which still continued at every avenue of access to it, asserted its own power on the minds of the auditory, and gradually reduced the vast assembly to order, and held it in mute and delighted attention. We expected to have published a full report of his speech, but are at present unable to do so, the reason for which the following letter from him will explain:

WASHINGTON CITY,  
12<sup>th</sup> February, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—In your note of this morning, you say that you have promised a report of my remarks at the late meeting of the Colonization Society; and that Mr. Stansbury, the reporter, informs you that he left his notes of the speech in my hands for correction.

This is, I believe, all so; but as I was no party to your promise, and now have the reporter's notes in my own possession, I may be considered as having fairly command of the question! I beg therefore to say, that my remarks are too crude and meagre, in my judgment, to merit publication. For the very kind terms in which you and others have chosen to speak of them, I am thankful, but this cannot influence my purpose.

Truly yours,

WM. L. DAYTON.

Rev. W. McLAIN,

*Secretary of Col. Society.*

The resolution having been adopted, Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the audience nearly as follows:

*Gentlemen of the Colonization Society:* I have been committed to say a few words on this occasion, rather against my own wishes, and quite unexpectedly. Indeed, I believe it has been advertised in some of the papers that I am to make an address this evening. Now, though I have no reproaches to make against those who have thus placed me in so conspicuous a position, I have no expectation of being able to fulfil their anticipations or to do justice to the subject. I have just terminated an arduous journey of many hundreds of miles, made in midwinter; and wherever I have been it has invariably been my lot to be surrounded by throngs which did not leave to me the time necessary to make that preparation which should ever precede the attempt to address an auditory so intelligent and so highly respectable as this. I have come here without a solitary note, with no prepared or elaborate speech, and with but little mental preparation; and, as I have no formal and highly finished address to deliver, I would advise all who have come with any great expectations of a speech to leave the hall.

And yet I own there is some propriety that I should say a few words to you this evening, apart from the circumstance which has been more than once alluded to, that I was one of that company which, some thirty years ago, met to form this Society. It is now some years since I had the honor of sitting in your society as I now do, and allow me to say that in all human probability this is the last instance in which I shall ever be permitted to do so. Great events too have happened to the colony since I was last here.

You have been told by the eloquent gentleman who preceded me of the formation of this association. It is now nearly thirty years since Mr. Finley, Mr. Caldwell, and some other gentlemen met by agreement with a view to form a Colonization Society. I was one of that number. We did not intend to do more or less than establish on the shores of Africa a colony, to which free colored persons with their own voluntary consent might go. There was to be no constraint, no coercion, no compulsory process to which those who went must submit: all was to be perfectly voluntary and unconstrained in any manner or degree. Far, very far, was it from our purpose to interfere with the slaves, or to shake or affect the title by which they are held in the least degree whatever. We saw and were fully aware of the fact that the free white race and the colored race never could live together on terms of equality. We did not stop to ask whether this was right or wrong: we looked at the fact, and on that fact we founded our operations. I know, indeed, that there are men, many of them of high respectability, who hold that all this is prejudice; that it should be expelled from our minds, and that we ought to recognise in men, though of different color from ourselves, members

of our common race, entitled in all respects to equal privileges with ourselves. This may be so according to their view of the matter; but we went on the broad and incontestable fact, that the two races could not, on equal terms, live in the same community harmoniously together. And we thought that the people of color should be voluntarily removed, if practicable, to their native country, or to the country at least of their ancestors: there they might enjoy all those blessings of freedom and equality of condition which to them were impossible here. Our object, let me repeat it, was limited to the free; we never thought of touching in any manner the title to slave property.— We hoped to be able to demonstrate the practicability of colonizing them; and when that should have been demonstrated, those who owned slaves might avail themselves of it or not—might send liberated slaves to Africa or not, precisely as they pleased.— All our purpose was to establish, if we could, a colony of free colored men, and thus to demonstrate to the world that colonization was practicable.

It has been truly stated, that from the day of its formation to the present hour, the Society has been surrounded with difficulties. It has had to stand the fire of batteries both in front and rear, and upon both flanks. Extremes of opinion and of action, which could unite in nothing else, united in assailing us. Those who cared for the safety of the institution of slavery assailed us on one hand, while the Abolitionists assailed us on the other. But on what ground should either oppose such an enterprise? Our ground in regard to both was total non-interference. We meant to deal only with colored persons already free. This did not interfere with the projects of the Abolitionists? For myself, I believe those projects to be impracticable;

and I am persuaded that if the same energy and effort which have been expended in getting up abolition movements, had been directed to the work of colonization, a vast amount of benefit would have resulted to the cause of humanity and to the colored race. Why should they attack us? We do not interfere with them.— Their project is to emancipate at one blow the whole colored race. Well, if they can do that, then our object begins. The office of colonization commences only where theirs would end. The colored race being here in the midst of us, and not being capable of enjoying a state of equality with the whites around them, our object is to carry them to a place where they may enjoy, without molestation, all the benefits of freemen. Here is no incompatibility; and in point of fact we have thus far gone on our way without disturbing anybody, either on the right or on the left.

But it is said that our Society is incapable of effecting any great object. That our aims never can be accomplished without aid from the State governments, or unless the general government shall send out of the country all the free blacks. It is our purpose to show the power of colonization, in competent hands, fully to carry out the benevolent ends we have in view, to work all the great results for which this Society was formed. Our purpose is to demonstrate to the American people, that if they choose to take hold of this great project in their State legislatures, or otherwise, the end sought is practicable, and the principle of colonization competent to carry abroad all the colored population who shall be emancipated. That demonstration has been made.

But it is urged that this is the country of the black man; and that therefore he should not be sent to Africa. Africa is not his home. Why,

it is true, in some sense, that every native-born colored man may claim this as his country. And so might the Israelites, while captives in Egypt, have claimed Egypt as their native country; and those born while travelling through the wilderness to the land promised them, might still regard themselves as natives of that wilderness. But still, in the contemplation of that infinite and all-wise Being who directed the progress of that remarkable people, Egypt was not their country, still less was that howling wilderness, where many of them first saw the light. It was Canaan, the land of promise; and thither accordingly were they taken, as to their home. Who can doubt that Africa is the real home of the black man, though, as a casual event, he may have had his birth on these shores? There his race was found, and there alone, till it was torn from thence by the hand of violence. Here, though nominally free, he cannot live in equality with those around him; and it does seem to me one of the disposals of an all-wise Providence to permit him to have been brought here with an ultimate view to the further accomplishment, by him, of his own inscrutable, but wise and merciful designs.

The separation of free colored people from the white race is a measure recommended not only by the mutual and the separate good of both, but by the prospect that Africa, which has so long lain in barbarism, worshipping unknown and forbidden gods, may thus be brought to the light and blessings of Christianity. Those who met to form this Society saw not only that great good would accrue from their design to the colored race, by elevating their character, and restoring them to the possession of rights they never can enjoy here, but that it would be a probable means, in the end, of car-

rying to Africa all the blessings of our holy religion, and all the benefits of our civilization and freedom. What Christian is there who does not feel a deep interest in sending forth missionaries to convert the dark heathen, and bring them all within the pale of Christianity? But what missionaries can be so potent as those it is our purpose to transport to the shores of Africa? Africans themselves by birth, or sharing at least the African blood, will not all their feelings, all their best affections, induce them to seek the good of their countrymen? At this moment there are between four and five thousand colonists who have been sent to Africa under the care of this Society; and I will venture to say that they will accomplish as missionaries of the Christian religion more to disseminate its blessings than all the rest of the missionaries throughout the globe. Why, gentlemen, what have we heard? In the colony of Liberia there are now twenty-five places of public worship dedicated to the service of Almighty God, and to the glory of the Saviour of men; while thousands of the neighboring heathen are flocking into the colony to obtain a knowledge of the arts, and who may ultimately receive the better knowledge which Christianity alone can bestow.

These are the great purposes we had in view when a few of us met to form this Society. As soon as a purchase of territory had been effected by the agent we dispatched to Africa for that purpose, the first colonists, about twenty-five years since, left the American shores, and were safely transplanted to the land of their ancestors.

I know it was then urged, as it has been since, that other places might have been selected with equal advantage. I do not concur in that opinion. Look at the expense alone. It has been stated in your report that

the sum of fifty dollars is sufficient to cover the expense of transporting one emigrant to Liberia, and of maintaining him there for six months after his arrival. To what other position in the known world could he be sent at so cheap a rate? Not to the Pacific; not to Oregon; not to Mexico. Then consider the advantages of this position in point of navigation: remember the shortness of the voyage. When these things are duly considered, it must be evident that to no other spot on the face of the globe could the free colored people be sent with so much propriety as to the coast of Africa. Besides, in any other place that might be selected you would deprive yourselves of accomplishing those high moral and religious objects which, in Africa, may be so confidently hoped for.

But again: it has been said that the object of carrying all the free colored race from this country to Africa is one which the Government itself, with all its means, could not effect. Now, on that point let me state a fact by way of reply. If I am not mistaken, the immigration from abroad into the port of New York alone, in the course of the last year, was fully equal to the annual increase of the free colored population of the Union,\* and yet all that was done voluntarily, and in most cases without any, or with very little aid. The fact rests on the great motive which, to a greater or less extent, governs all human action. Why is it that the Germans and the Irish have thus flocked to our shores, in numbers to meet the annual increase of our free colored people not only, but, as I believe, that of the slave population

also? They come in obedience to one of the great laws of our nature; they have come under that efficient motive which propels man to all enterprises—the desire to better their condition. A like motive will sway the free blacks when enlightened as to the real facts of the case. If they reach the shores of Africa, whether by their own means, or by the aid and agency of others, their position will be physically, morally; and politically better than by any possibility it ever can be here. It is not our office to attempt impracticabilities; to amalgamate two races which God himself, by a difference of color, besides other inherent distinctions, has declared must be separate and remain separate from each other. And if such be of necessity, their condition here, to send them to Africa, not by coercion, but with their own free consent, is surely the best practicable mode of doing them good. And here I would say to those in both extremes of opinion and of feeling on the subject of slavery—I would say to all men—why should the free people of color in these United States not have the option of removing to Africa, or remaining where they are, just as they themselves shall choose? That is all we attempt. We wish to describe to him the country, to facilitate his emigration to it, and then leave him to his free choice. And if after this he chooses to go, why interpose any obstacle in his way?—In reply, it is said to be an act of cruelty to send him there. The climate is represented as inhospitable: he will be exposed to inevitable sickness, and will probably soon find a grave on that distant shore. To

\*Mr. CLAY, out of extreme caution, has here greatly understated the fact, as proved by the official returns. These show that it exceeded, by four times, the entire annual increase both of the bond and free.

Immigration.....	200,000
Increase of free	} 65,000
Do. of slaves	

send a colored man out of the United States to a country like that is held up as an act of the greatest inhumanity. But, happily, our records bear the most grateful testimony to the reverse of all this. Let us for a moment compare the mortality of Liberia with that of the colonies planted on our own shores. Within the first seventeen years from the settlement of Jamestown, in Virginia, nine thousand colonists arrived, and £150,000 sterling were expended in transporting them from England, yet at the end of that period but about two thousand of them remained alive. All the rest had fallen victims either to the climate, or to the tomahawk of the savage, or had perished from other causes. Then look at Plymouth. History records that in less than six months after the arrival of the Mayflower full half of all who landed had been destroyed by disease, want, and suffering. Now, compare with these efforts at British colonization the results of our settlement at Liberia. In twenty-five years since the first emigrants landed from the United States the deaths amount to but twenty per cent. of the entire number, being far less than died at Plymouth within six months; far less than at Jamestown in seventeen years. The deaths at Jamestown were in seventeen years more than four times as numerous, in proportion, as at Liberia in twenty-five years. There is then nothing in the climate to discourage us, nothing in the alleged dreadful mortality of the colony to frighten us.

But it is said we have done very little. All the great enterprises of man have had small beginnings.—The founders of Rome, if we may believe the tale of tradition, were suckled by a wolf. Jamestown and Plymouth both languished for years after the period to which I have already referred. Yet now, what land is there on the broad surface of the

habitable globe, what sea spreads out its waste of waters, that has not been penetrated and traversed by the enterprise, the skill, and the courage of our New England brethren? And on what battle-field, in what council chamber can a single spot in our vast country be found where the Virginia character has not displayed itself in its gallantry or its deliberative wisdom? I repeat it; all the greatest enterprises of man have had small beginnings. Our colony is but twenty-five years old, and it has received already between four and five thousand colored emigrants, besides hundreds more of recaptured Africans; all of which have been sent there by order of this Government. Immense numbers of the natives are crowding into the colony to obtain the benefits of education, of civilization, and of christianity. In addition to all these there are many thousands more in the United States now seeking the advantages of colonization through the means held out by this Society. As far then as we have gone, GOOD IS DONE.

Is it not better that those four or five thousand emigrants should be there, than that they should have remained here? Is it not better for themselves, is it not better for us? Every year the progress of our colony becomes more and more cheering: and, with every free African sent over to it, those prospects brighten, and so much more of good is done. True, we have not done all we desire to do. Glad should we be should every free colored man throughout all the States go there and become free indeed. But it requires time to accomplish great national affairs. The creation of a nation is not the work of a day or of a century. For two or three centuries the embryo nation of the Israelites remained captives in Egypt. But when this government, or the State governments, shall lend the enter-

prise their powerful aid, its progress will not be so slow. And when the colony shall have made further advances, it will be self-sustained and increased by its own commerce and marine. I speak not, of course, of any unconstitutional aid. Incidental aid, at least, may be given it in strict accordance with the constitution. On this subject the legislature of Maryland has set us a noble example. She cherishes her infant colony with the utmost solicitude and care. When other States of the Union shall do the same, the cause of colonization will experience a vast acceleration. Perhaps it is not desirable that it should move too fast at the outset. In founding a colonial settlement, as in the subduing of our own boundless wilderness, there should be pioneers to precede the great wave of immigration; to prepare sustenance for those who shall follow, to open roads and erect dwellings for their accommodation. There might so many emigrants be thrown at once upon the colony as to occasion material embarrassment, if not fatal injury. It is better that the work should proceed at first somewhat slowly, so that the few who go before should understand the country, its habits and its resources, and thus prepare a place for the many who shall come after them.

But, beside the fact that the colored and the white races never can become one homogeneous people, in what State, I ask, of this entire Union (with possibly the exception of Massachusetts) does the black man, however fair may be his character, and from however long a line of free colored ancestors he may proceed, enjoy an equality with his white neighbor in social and political rights? In none; nowhere. As to social rights, they are out of the question. In no city, town, or hamlet throughout this entire land is he

regarded as on an equal footing with us. The laws of all the States (and, in this respect, some of the free States are even more rigorous than the slave States themselves) render it impossible. And so great is the rigor of the laws in some of the States—rendered more rigorous by the schemes and efforts of the abolitionists—emancipation, under any circumstances, and with whatever purpose, is absolutely prohibited. On this subject a very remarkable case occurred lately in connexion with myself. A very respectable and revered man in Alabama, whose face I never had seen, bequeathed to me by his will, in absolute right, some twenty-five or thirty slaves. No cause was mentioned in the terms of the bequest, and I was greatly surprised by the announcement of a fact so entirely unexpected; but I had some belief that the design of the testator in consigning these slaves to my care was that they should be sent to Liberia. I accordingly took the necessary means to accomplish this design: and since my arrival in this city, I have received intelligence that twenty-three of their number have been embarked at New Orleans for the coast of Africa, and are freely, and with their entire assent, going back to the home of their ancestors. [Applause.] What would have been their condition had they remained? In Alabama they could not have been free. The laws of the State, stimulated, as I have said, by the course of the abolitionists of the north, have prohibited, unconditionally, all emancipation of a slave; and, in fact, I had to take these negroes as my own slaves to New Orleans, and they were so regarded until they were placed beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. Nor is Alabama the only State which, from the same cause, has been induced to make her laws more stringent than

before; many others have enacted laws of the same general character, subjecting emancipation to many restrictions, and even to rigorous penalties.

Here is illustrated the value and the importance of the sole object of the Colonization Society. It furnishes the opportunity, whether to States or individuals, of gratifying their wishes, if they desire the emancipation of their slaves.

On the subject of slavery I shall not touch. The Society never has touched that subject, or disturbed it any way. It has confined itself exclusively to the transportation to Africa of the free, who go willingly and unconstrained.

Gentlemen of the Society: You have placed me in a position which I feel to be both embarrassing and painful. I came here, as I told you, without note, and almost without preparation of any kind. I have thrown out these remarks in a loose, disjointed manner, mainly that I might gratify wishes which seemed to me irresistible. I have gone through most of the topics—indeed, all of them—which I designed to touch. And I would now implore all parties; I would beseech the Abolitionists, and I would entreat those who carry the doctrine of slavery to an extreme; I would supplicate all men to look calmly and dispassionately at the great enterprise we have in view. I ask them, in the name of that God under whose providential smile, as I in my heart believe, this Society has thus far prospered, to look at it, at its objects and at its efforts, with unprejudiced and candid eyes. During, now, a period of twenty-five years; without power, without revenue, without aid save the voluntary contributions of the charitable and the humane, has this Society continued its labors. During that period it has carried on a defen-

sive war. It has made treaties. It has purchased territory, and that to a large extent; owning, now, some three hundred and twenty miles along the western coast of Africa, throughout the whole of which extent (with one dark exception) the slave trade has been suppressed.—And in this connexion I may be permitted to remark, that if the Governments of Europe and of the United States, who have united their efforts for the suppression of the slave trade, would consent to lend but a small portion of the navies they now, at so great a cost, maintain off the African coast in furtherance of that design, to the great object of colonization, they would prove much more successful than they have hitherto found themselves in putting an end to that detested traffic. I believe that no other means will ever prove so operative and effectual to that end as the covering the entire coast of that quarter of the globe with colonies of free colored men. Then would all be united by sympathy for their outraged countrymen, in heartily advancing a design which commends itself to every feeling of the black man's heart.

Then let all men look on our Society as it is, and judge of our design with fairness and impartiality.

I am aware that a single motive, from among the various motives which actuated the founders of the Society, has been seized upon, and urged (in some cases with but too much effect) as an objection to the whole plan. It has been stated that the degradation of the free people of color among us is so great that a very large portion of those who fill our jails and penitentiaries consist of them, and it has been truly inferred that the slaves among us would be greatly benefited by the withdrawal of the free blacks from their vicinity and intercourse. And hence the abolitionists have taken occasion

to affirm that colonization is but a scheme of Southern slave-holders to perpetuate slavery at home and rivet the chains of every bondman in the land. But I ask is that fair? Ought they not, before coming to so injurious a conclusion, to look at all the motives which led to the formation of the Society, and not lay hold on one alone, and tear that away from all the rest, to found on it a charge against the whole design? Should they resolutely shut their eyes against such motives as a desire to benefit the subjects of colonization themselves, by conferring on them the substance instead of the mere name of freedom—to the hope of benefiting Africa by spreading there a knowledge of the arts and civilization, and ultimately diffusing the blessings of Christianity among her benighted millions—to the humane design of suppressing the slave trade? Is it right to overlook all these considerations, and fasten on only one motive which could be perverted into selfishness, and judge the whole purpose of the Society by that? Let them deal more justly by their neighbor. Let them put together all the causes and motives which combined to give origin to our attempt, and judge us from the whole, and not condemn us on one solitary ground, forcibly and uncharitably torn away from the mass of considerations which might lead men to such an enterprise.

And now, in conclusion, I should fail of expressing the feelings which are rising in my bosom, did I not congratulate you, gentlemen of the Society, on the eminent success which has already crowned your benevolent labors. A new republic has sprung into existence under your auspices. Yes; a free, representative, constitutional republic, formed on the model of our own beloved institutions. A republic, founded by black men, reared by black men, put

into operation by the blacks, and which holds out to our hope the brightest prospects. Whether we look at what has already been done, or lift our eyes to the future and cast them down the long vista of coming time—when we may anticipate, as we are warranted to do, the dissemination over a large part, if not the whole, of Africa, of our own free principles of government, our love of liberty, our knowledge of Christianity, our arts, and civilization, and domestic happiness—when we behold those blessings realized on that continent which I trust in God we are long, long destined to enjoy on this, and think how the hearts of posterity will be gladdened by such a spectacle—how ought our own to exult in hope and to swell with gratitude?

Go on, then, gentlemen; go on in your noble cause. For myself, I shall soon leave you and this stage of human action forever. I may never occupy this chair again; but I trust that the spirit which originated and which has sustained this Society will long survive me, and that you may long continue, now that our African republic is at length born, to discharge the offices of guardianship, and aid and co-operation, and ever give to the interests of African freedom, civilization, and social happiness your best energies and most fervent prayers. From this auspicious hour, even to the end of time, or until the great object of the amicable separation of the two races shall have been fully effected, may others spring up to take your places, and to tread in your steps. And, finally, invoking on this great and good cause the blessings of that God without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, and whose smiles, I believe, have hitherto been extended to it, I bid you a cordial farewell.

The Hon. THOMAS CORWIN had

been expected to speak upon the following resolution, but circumstances rendered it impossible for him to do so.

*“Resolved, That the bearings of African colonization on American commerce demand for it the favorable consideration of the Government of the United States.”*

The resolution was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. BROWN, Professor in Dartmouth College, offered the following:

*“Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the great principles of the Colonization Society, and that its past history and present condition give satisfactory evidence of its permanent and ultimate triumph.”*—Adopted.

The Rev. Dr. BUTLER, of this city, offered the following:

*“Resolved, That the history of Christian missions in Africa proves that the policy of the Colonization Society is the only effectual means of carrying the Gospel to the inhabitants of that benighted land, and should therefore gather around the institution Christian benevolence, and awaken Christian munificence to support it with untiring zeal and enlarged liberality.”* Adopted.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY was unanimously elected President of the Society for this year.

The following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents, viz:

1. General John H. Coeke, of Virginia.
2. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.
3. Charles F. Mercer, of Florida.
4. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn.
5. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York.
6. Louis McLane, of Baltimore.
7. Moses Allen, of New York.
8. General W. Jones, of Washington.
9. Joseph Gales, of Washington.
10. Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D., Bishop of Virginia.

11. John McDonogh, of Louisiana.
12. Rev. James O. Andrews, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
13. William Maxwell, of Virginia.
14. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.
15. Walter Lowrie, of New York.
16. Jacob Burnet, of Ohio.
17. Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi.
18. William C. Rives, of Virginia.
19. Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington.
20. Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi.
21. James Boorman, of New York.
22. Henry A. Foster, of New York.
23. Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi.
24. Robert Campbell, of Georgia.
25. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey.
26. James Garland, of Virginia.
27. Right Hon. Lord Bexley, of London.
28. William Short, of Philadelphia.
29. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
30. Right Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee.
31. Gerard Ralston, of London.
32. Rev. Courtland Van Rensselaer, N. J.
33. Dr. Hodgkin, of London.
34. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Dedham, Massachusetts.
35. Thos. R. Hazard, of Providence, R. I.
36. Dr. Thomas Massie, of Tye River Mills, Virginia.
37. Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, of Washington.
38. Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., of N. J.
39. Samuel Wilkeson, of New York.
40. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
41. James Railey, of Mississippi.
42. Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., of Phila.
43. Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., of Phila.
44. Elliott Cresson, of Philadelphia.
45. Anson G. Phelps, of New York.
46. Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Andover, Massachusetts.
47. Jonathan Hyde, of Maine.
48. Rev. Beverly Waugh, Bishop of the M. E. Church, Baltimore.
49. Rev. Dr. W. B. Johnson, S. C.
50. Moses Sheppard, Baltimore.
51. John Gray, Fredericksburg, Va.
52. Bishop Mellvain, of Ohio.
53. Rev. Dr. Edgar, Nashville, Tenn.
54. Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., of Tenn.
55. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Kentucky.
56. Hon. C. Marsh, of Woodstock, Vt.
57. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. J.
58. H. L. Lumpkin, Esq., Athens, Geo.
59. James Lenox, of New York.
60. Bishop Soule, D. D., of Tennessee.
61. Prof. S. C. Upham, of Maine.
62. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
63. Hon. Thos. W. Williams, of Conn.
64. Hon. Simon Greenleaf, of Mass.

After which the Society adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1849, at seven o'clock, P. M.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON,

January 18, 1848.

THE Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met at the office of the society at 12 o'clock at noon, and was organized by appointing the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Chairman, and Rev. Joseph Tracy, Clerk.

There were present :

From Massachusetts Colonization Society, Rev. Joseph Tracy—from N. Y. Colonization Society, Dr. D. M. Reese—from N. Y. Society, Life Director, A. G. Phelps, Esq.—from New Jersey Colonization Society, William Rankin, Esq., and Rev. John Maclean, D.D.—from Pennsylvania Colonization Society, Paul T. Jones, Esq., and Archibald McIntyre, Esq.—Life Director, Eliott Cresson, Esq.—from District of Columbia, Life Director, Rev. William McLain.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Society, and of the Board of Directors were read by the Secretary of the Society.

The annual report of the Executive Committee for the past year was read by the Secretary of the Society.

Dr. James Hall, General Agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, being present, was, on motion, invited to sit with the Board as a corresponding member.

Adjourned to meet at this place at 6½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Board met, according to adjournment, to attend the annual meeting, and adjourned to meet at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

January 19.

The Board met, according to adjournment, at 10 A. M.

The annual report of the Executive Committee having been referred to this Board, was, on motion, referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Tracy, Rankin, and McIntyre.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Phelps and Jones, was appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts, and report to this Board.

Rev. J. B. Pinney, Life Director, appeared and took his seat.

The subject of the Society's property in Liberia, and the future relations of this Society to that Republic having been referred to the Board by the Executive Committee, was discussed for some time in free conversation, after which

The Board adjourned, to meet to-morrow at 9 A. M.

January 20, 10 A. M.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The Committee on the Treasurer's accounts submitted the following report; which was adopted :



Messrs. Reese and Cresson were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

This committee nominated the following officers, who were elected, viz :

Rev. William McLain, Secretary and Treasurer—Matthew St. Clair Clark, H. Lindsly, Elisha Whittlesey, Joseph Bradley, A. O. Dayton, J. S. Bacon, and William Gunton, Executive Committee.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to Hon. R. C. WINTHROP for the use of the Speaker's chamber, kindly and courteously proffered by him at our late annual meeting.

*Resolved*, That the subject of the recaptured slaves be referred back to the Executive Committee, with power to act, and requesting their early action in the case.

The committee to whom the annual report was referred; beg leave to report, recommending

That the report be published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Whereas, the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, at their present meeting, have received the official documents, announcing the formal declaration of the independence of the Republic of Liberia, together with the constitution and bill of rights; and

Whereas we regard this noble effort of the people of Liberia as highly honorable to the intelligence, and strongly indicative of their capacity for self-government; and

Whereas this Board feels called upon to give expression to their sentiments responding to the communications before us; therefore

*Resolved*, That we tender to the people of Liberia our hearty congratulations on the auspicious result of their recent convention in the establishment of their independent government, and rejoice in this renewed evidence of the ultimate triumph of African colonization.

*Resolved*, That on behalf of the Society, the Board of Directors sincerely reciprocate the kindly expressions of regard with which we have been honored by the Convention, and assure them of the continued and unabated interest of the American Colonization Society in their future success and prosperity.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be officially communicated to the President and authorities of Liberia, after being signed by the proper officers.

The subject of the Society's property in Liberia having been referred to the Board by the Executive Committee; after deliberation, it was

*Resolved*, That the provisions of the 12th and 16th sections of the 5th article of the constitution of the Republic of Liberia, meet the entire approbation of this Board; and that the Executive Committee be authorized and requested to make the most liberal arrangements with the Government of Liberia, consistent with the interests of future emigrants; subject to the approval of this Board.

*Resolved*, That the grateful thanks of this Board are eminently due to the Hon. HENRY CLAY, the venerated President of our Society, for the highly interesting and able address, delivered at our recent anniversary,

and that our Secretary communicate this resolution in appropriate terms.

Whereas, In view of the Declaration of Liberian Independence, and the necessity of vigorously sustaining the happy consummation of African Colonization,

*Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to the several auxiliary societies to increase their contributions to the general treasury, to enable it to meet its present engagements and to transport to Liberia the 310 emigrants ready to depart, and others who may apply in the course of the year.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the

Board are due to the Rev. Dr. MACLEAN, our presiding officer, for the highly satisfactory manner in which he has performed this service; and to the Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, for his services as Clerk at the present session.

*Resolved*, That the adjournment of this Board be, to meet at this place, on the third Tuesday in January, 1849, at 12 o'clock at noon.

After the reading and acceptance of the minutes, and prayer by the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, the Board adjourned. Attest,

JOHN MACLEAN, *Ch'man.*

JOSEPH TRACY, *Clerk.*

### Our Present Necessities.

WOULD that our friends knew and felt them as we do! Would that we had the power to make them known as they really are! But we have not. We can only give a faint idea of them. In doing this we would call attention to the closing paragraphs of the Annual Report which appears in the present number. It will there be seen that we had incurred a debt of upwards of \$9,000 by sending away the two last expeditions. Since that time we have sent another expedition from Baltimore with forty-four emigrants, for whose outfit, expenses of transportation and support six months in Liberia, we had to go in debt, amounting to more than \$3,000. We are under the necessity of sending another company from Virginia, of more than one hundred in April, and a company from Savannah, Georgia, in April, of from sixty to one hundred. And we have

not got the first dollar wherewith to pay their expenses. The circumstances are such that we cannot delay the time of their departure. Nearly all of them must be sent at this time. And it is important that the others should not be delayed. Their character is good. They are mostly in the prime of life. Many of them are farmers. Shall they have the privilege of going to that land where they can enjoy real freedom; where they can educate their children, and be a blessing to their race?

We appeal to the *Pastors of churches* who have not taken up a collection for us the past year, to call upon their people to contribute of their substance to aid in this emergency.

We look to our *Auxiliary Societies*. Some of them have not yet sent in their annual contribution. Is not this a case which will warrant

them in calling a special meeting and making vigorous efforts to raise subscriptions to aid us in this time of need.

We have many remembrances of the great kindness which the *Ladies* have shown us in similar circumstances in times past. They have always been found in the foremost rank in this good work. If it would not be trespassing upon good nature, we should ask them if this is not a case which will justify them in performing the self-denying work of soliciting donations, or raising funds in some other of the various winning ways they have of doing it. Nobody else, can do a good service so cheerfully, so acceptably as they.

To our *Annual Subscribers* we would extend a gentle hint, or at least to some of them, who are somewhat in arrears! They are the tried friends of this cause. They have had a large interest in it, and we now trust that they will find it more than

convenient to make us a remittance! Their aid cannot be more needed at any time, and therefore will never be more welcome.

To all our friends, far and near, the present emergency makes its earnest appeal. It lays a claim to their high and kind regard. It speaks to them personally, as citizens of a free and happy country, and as the lovers of the Gospel. Here is a work of good to be performed, holy in character, certain of glorious results. It needs immediate and liberal aid—may it not need it long! “He that watereth shall be watered again!”

In conclusion let us say that there would be nothing gained by postponing the departure of these people; for we have *two hundred* in Mississippi whom we shall have to send to Liberia before the close of this year! For this purpose we shall need \$10,000!

### The Liberia Packet.

We have not yet received any intelligence of the *Liberia Packet*. We begin to entertain the greatest fears for her safety. She has now been absent five months and a half.

It is well for us, in this connection,

to recount the past providential protection which has surrounded our enterprise. We have never lost a company of emigrants! If the *Packet* therefore is lost, she will be the *first*, in a period of nearly thirty years!

### Contemplated Expedition from Savannah, Geo.

We intend to despatch a vessel from Savannah, Georgia, with emigrants for Liberia in April next; of

which our friends in the South will please take notice.

**Our last Expedition, by the Amazon.**

The Brig Amazon sailed from Baltimore on the 5th ult. with the following list of emigrants, viz:

No.	Names.	Age.	Where from.	Remarks.
*1	Abram Melville, farmer,	30	Christiansburg,	Liberated by Mrs. Do-
2	Louisa Melville - -	27	Va.	ratha Bratton.
3	Rasmus - - -	13	do.	Louisa's son.
4	Howard - - -	11	do.	do. do.
5	Emeline Melville - -	10	do.	
6	Mary Melville - -	9	do.	
7	Uriah Melville - -	5	do.	
8	Elizabeth Agnes Melville	2	do.	
9	Doratha M. Melville	1wk.	do.	
10	James Cammell - -	21	do.	Wheelwright.
11	William Cammell - -	20	do.	
12	Thomas Cammell - -	18	do.	
13	Emily Cammell - -	25	do.	
14	Daniel Cammell - -	8	do.	Emily's son.
15	Charles Cammell - -	4	do.	do. do.
16	Tilly Virginia Cammell	9ms.	do.	do. daughter.
17	Henry Stewart - -	14	do.	
18	Fleming Gardiner - -	15	do.	
19	Rosabella Gardiner - -	18	do.	
20	Henry Freeman - -	27	do.	Shoemaker.
21	Elnira Freeman - -	23	do.	
22	Jas. Carey H. Freeman	8ms.	do.	
23	Cary Braddle - -	11	do.	
24	Allen B. Hooper - -	32	New York	Farmer.
25	Moore Worrill - -	47	North Carolina	Farmer & Carpenter.
26	John Evans - - -	40	Philadelphia	Farmer.
27	Charlotte Evans - -	28	do.	Teacher.
28	John Evans, jr. - -	11	do.	
29	Livinia Evans - -	13	do.	
30	Daniel Evans - -	9	do.	
31	Walter Evans - -	3	do.	
32	Wilmot Proviso Evans -	2	do.	
33	Daniel Shackelford -	16	do.	
34	George Smith - -	14	Petersburg, Va.	[binson, Esq.
35	Grace Ann Clarke - -	22	Richmond, Va.	Liberated by C. Ro-
36	Frances Clarke - -	5	do.	Grace Ann's daughter.
37	William James Clarke -	2ms.	do.	do son.
38	Archer Ransom - -	45	Shepherdstown,	Liberated by L. Moler.
39	Cecelia De Lyon - -	32	Savannah, Ga.	
40	Matilda Ann De Lyon -	16	do.	Cecelia's daughter.
41	Samuel De Lyon - -	14	do.	do. son.
42	Marion De Lyon - -	10	do.	do. daughter.
43	John De Lyon - -	9	do.	do. son.
44	Mary Ellen De Lyon -	7	do.	do. daughter.

These, added to the total number previously, (5,917) make 5,961 persons already landed in Liberia and on their way thither. The number at Cape Palmas is not included in the above. There have been sent there about 1,000.

### Our next Expedition from Baltimore.

WE expect to send another vessel from Baltimore or Norfolk with emigrants in April, of which due notice will be given in the public papers. Emigrants will please be ready in time.

### Marriage.

By the Rev. W. McLAIN, in Baltimore, on the 3d of February, ult., just before their departure for Liberia, HENRY J. ROBERTS, M. D., of Liberia, to MATILDA ANN DE LYON, late of Savannah, Geo.

### Erratum.

In the receipts acknowledged in our February number, as from *Chatham, Mass.*, the item "from a friend in books, \$30," should have been "100 copies of the 'Young Christian Directed,' from the *Sabbath School in Essex, Mass.*," of which the Hon. David Choate is superintendent.

We make this correction not only as an act of justice to the *donors*, but also as an example to other sabbath schools.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of January, to the 20th of February, 1843.

<b>MAINE.</b>		
Hallowell—Samuel Gordon, Esq.	50	
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>		
Springfield—Miss Betsey Brewer, per James Brewer 2d, Esq.....	3 00	
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>		
Philadelphia—Donation from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, per Paul T. Jones, Esq., Treasurer.....	600 00	
<b>DELAWARE.</b>		
Wilmington—From W. H., \$10, L. H. P., \$5, A. H., \$3, A. H., \$5, M. H., \$10, E. B. M., \$10, C. D., \$5, J. T., \$5, M. R. \$1.....	54 00	
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>		
Washington City—Messrs. Campbell and Coyle, annual sub. \$5, John P. Ingle, annual sub. \$10.	15 00	
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>		
By Wm. Henry Ruffner, Esq:		
Christiansburg—Rev. N. Chevalier, \$5, R. D. Montague, \$3, Jeremiah Kyle, \$1, collection in the Pres. ch. to buy religious books for the Bratton people, \$3.	12 00	
Lynchburg—Rev. Mr. Kinkle, \$5, Samuel McCorkle, \$5.....	10 00	
Richmond—Received of Fleming		
James, Esq., being a donation from Mrs. James A. Seddon, paid to Mr. James by Rev. Mr. Norwood, \$75, rec'd of Fleming James, Esq. a donation from Thomas H. Drew, Esq., \$5...	80 00	
By James C. Crane, Esq:		
From James Thomas, Jr., \$10, J. C. Crane, \$10, [\$20 acknowledged in the Jan. No. of Repos. as from members of the 1st Bapt. ch., Richmond,] N. Seabrook, \$3, A Lady in the Country, per Mr. Bradford, \$2, Edward N. Dabney, \$1, J. A. Hobson, 50 cts.	6 50	
Salem—John H. Griffin, annual subscription.....	50 00	
		158 50
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>		
Richland District—Collection in the colored congregation of Zion church.....	6 00	
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>		
By Rev. Alex. M. Cowan:		
Jessamine County—Rev. N. M. Gordon.....	134 00	
Bath County—James Hill, by Rev. N. M. Gordon.....	67 00	
Muhlenburgh County—Edward R. Wier.....	60 00	

<i>Barron County</i> —Richard Garnett,	67 00
<i>Washington County</i> —Judge P. Booker.....	10 00
<i>Nelson County</i> —Collection in Bap. ch. in Bloomfield, \$4 10, col. in Big Spring Pres ch. \$5 90.....	10 00
<i>Henderson County</i> —John Holloway, Esq., to constitute his son John Jordon Holloway a life member, \$30, John M. Taylor, \$5	35 00
<i>Fayette County</i> —C. Chilton Moore, \$10, collection in Meth. Epis. ch. in Lexington, \$17.....	27 00
<i>Mercer County</i> —James Taylor...	2 50
<i>Boyle County</i> —Mrs. Lucinda Yeizer, for school in Ken. settlement, Africa.....	10 00
<i>Mercer County</i> —Geo. C. Thompson, \$5, Isaac Gray, A. Downing, F. G. Matheny, Henry G. Lynn, Joseph Armstrong, J. W. Daviess, Jr., Wm. Ryan, J. L. Armstrong, W. Springgatt, each 50 cents,—\$9,50, less 75 cts. overcharged in Jan. No. 1847.	8 75
	<hr/> 431 25

## OHIO.

<i>Warren</i> —Mrs. Nancy Perkins, annual subscription by Hon. Jno. Crowell.....	10 00
Total Contributions.....	\$1,278 25

## FOR REPOSITORY.

<i>NEW HAMPSHIRE</i> — <i>Lyndeborough</i> —David Stiles, to Jan '49 \$1 50.	
Jos. Wheeler, to Jan. '49, \$1 50.	3 00
<i>MAINE</i> — <i>Hallowell</i> —Samuel Gordon, for 1848.....	1 50
<i>VERMONT</i> — <i>Concord</i> —Hon. Richardson Graves, to Feb. 7, 1848..	3 00
<i>NEW YORK</i> —By Capt. George Barker:— <i>Astoria</i> —Dr. J. P. Conner, to Jan., 1849, \$1 50.	
<i>River's Head</i> —William Jagger, Esq., to Oct. 1848, \$2. <i>City of New York</i> —Jos. W. Alsop, to Sept., '48, \$2, I. Adriance, to Jan. '49, \$2, Edward Cray, to Sept., '48, \$2, Thomas C. Butler, to Jan., '49, \$2, J. L. Bowne, to Jan., '49, \$2, Stewart Brown, to Jan. '49, \$2, A. B. McDonald, to Jan., 1849, \$2, William L. King, to Jan., 1849, \$2, J. L. Brower, to Jan., 1849, \$2, J. Howard, to Jan., 1849, \$2, D. W. C. Olyphant, to Jan., 1849, \$2, C. Miles, to Jan., 1849, \$2, F. H. Wolcott, to Jan., 1849, \$2, Edward Moorewood, to Jan., 1849, \$2, F. Markoe, to Jan., 1849, \$2, M. S. Marsh, to Jan., 1849, \$2, Joseph Petit, to Jan., 1849, \$2, N. Thurston, to Jan.,	

1849, \$2, Dr. J. B. Andrews, to Jan., 1848, \$2, Dr. Charles E. Pierson, to Jan., 1849, \$2, E. Y. Prime, to Jan., 1849, \$2, George Miller, to Jan., 1849, \$2, Anderson & Raymond, to Jan., 1849, \$2, George S. Robins, to Jan., 1849, \$2, Charles O'Conner, to Jan., 1849, \$2, Gen. W. Sandford, to Jan., 1849, \$2, Cornelius Bogert, to Jan., 1849, \$2, William Panlding, to Jan., 1849, \$2, Thomas Frazier, to Jan., 1849, \$2, Sundry Subscribers, \$22. <i>Minebeck</i> —M'srs. W. & R. Kelly, for 1847 and 1848, \$3.....	86 50
<i>PENNSYLVANIA</i> — <i>Bethlehem</i> —Miss Mary Allen, for 1848.....	1 50
<i>VIRGINIA</i> — <i>Hick's Ford</i> —John R. Chambliss, Esq., for '48, \$1 50. <i>Charlestown</i> —Thomas B. Washington, Esq., to Jan., 1848, \$6.	7 50
<i>KENTUCKY</i> — <i>Louisville</i> —Rev. H. Adams, for the Liberia Herald, per Samuel Cassday.....	2 00
<i>OHIO</i> — <i>Xenia</i> —James Galloway, Esq., Samuel Galloway, John Vaneton, Esq., James C. McMillan, Esq., for 1848, each \$1 50. <i>Columbus</i> —J. Grubb, Esq., to May, 1852, \$10.....	16 00
<i>INDIANA</i> — <i>Napoleon</i> —R'd. Fletcher, Esq., for 1847 and 1848....	3 00
Total Repository.....	\$124 00

## RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Received from the estate of Rev. John Graham, deceased, Kentucky, per Rev. Alexander Cowan, for the passage of his servants to Liberia in the <i>Nehemiah Rich</i> , from New Orleans.....	940 00
For outfit and passage of slaves bequeathed to the Hon. Henry Clay, per Judge Thornton, Eutaw, Alabama.....	801 75
From Henry Patterson, Esq., of Baltimore, for transportation of people sent by him from New Orleans to Liberia, in the " <i>N. Rich</i> ,".....	1,930 00
From Mr. Peal, for the passage of Samuel Read.....	35 00

3,756 75

From sale of camwood..... 310 83

Total Repository..... 124 00

Total Contributions..... 1,278 25

From other sources..... 4,067 53

Aggregate Amount..... \$5,469 83

ERRATUM.—On page 77, sixth line from bottom of first column, read *selected* instead of *liberated*.

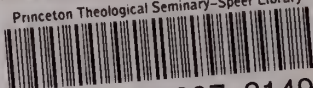


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